

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at A. M. for Louisville, and Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. from Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On Saturday, Feb. 12th, 1870, trains ill start from Frankfort daily, except Sunday, as follows:

For Louisville.....7:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.....11:30 A. M. 6:25 P. M.
Leave Louisville.....2:30 P. M. 6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort.....7:05 P. M. 9:15 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....9:30 A. M.
Lexington, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.
Gatlinburg, Paris, Tri-West,.....10:00 A. M.
Gatlinburg Crystal Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes.....3:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes.....8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes.....10:45 A. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes.....6:45 P. M.
Third Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes.....11:30 A. M.
Musick, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes.....8:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and City Village mail closes.....9:00 A. M.
Post Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

SINNER AND SAINT.

In the church which is garnished with mullein and gables. With altar and reredos, with gargoyle and grotto. The penitent's dresses are sealkin and saffron. The odor of sanctity's can-be Cologne. But surely it liefer, flying from robes, could gaze at this crowd, with its paniers and points. He would say, looking round at the lords and the ladies, "Oh, where is All Sinners, if this is All Saints?"

Fashion and Charity.

One of the greatest transgressions committed by society, is that of extravagance in dress. How much good might the money spent in dress perform if spent in other ways. One rupee less on each dress would give to the poor the necessity of life, and alleviate the greater part of their sufferings. But think Heaven, our country cousins are not so much driven about by every wind that blows, and care or know little about the radical failings. Miss Elvira's velvet shawl awakens the estimation of the verdant ones, who are not envious of the fact that behind it lurks a cousin back. How unscrupulous is this cousin Elvira, who comes to visit her city relatives in Chicago. Read how her tender heart was touched by the appeals of charity. We had no proceeded more than a block upon our way when we passed a poor woman who was sitting upon a stone step of an elegant mansion, and holding an infant in one arm while the other was stretched forth in supplication of alms. Cousin Elvira paused, and a tear glittered in her eye as she dropped an offering into the woman's hand. Next came running up to us a little girl who begged us to purchase some pins. She was clad in the most pitiful rag, her face was pinched with want, and her little bare feet were red with the cold. Our cousin Elvira stopped; the pins were all purchased, and the little girl received some kind words with her few extra pennies, which sent her away kind-hearted enough. Elvira had no need of such articles, but one of genuine pity for the little girl, she bought them of her. She was willing to spend less on dress, and more on charity. Dear me! how sensitive these people are who live out of town! It takes a rare case indeed to excite our sympathy. But some times our country philanthropists are too nice with their money, even in so good a cause as charity. One gave so liberally that when about purchasing a new dress for herself, she had not money enough to buy it. Here, then, was a dilemma indeed. But she was good for the occasion, and quietly remarked: "Well, the dress will have to do without any flounces." Who of our very selves would have had the courage to do this? Talk about manly valor and woman's cowardice after that! Probably a ragged boot-blank had begged to polish her little boots in the streets, she would have consented out of pure generosity.

Fate of the Apostles.

All the apostles by the enemies of their Master, were called to seal their doctrine with their blood, and nobly did they stand the fit trial. Schmauer says:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

St. Luke was hanged on an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil, but escaped with a miraculous manner, and was afterward branded at Patmos.

St. Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downward.

St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple, and then beaten to death with a toller's club.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive.

St. Thon was run through the body with a lance at Coroniodon, in the East Indies.

St. John was shot to death with arrows.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas, of the Gentiles, was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Roue by the Emperor Nero.

Such was the fate of the Apostles, according to tradition and statements.

The following marriage notice appears in the Brainer Whig: "In South Molunkus, by Rev. Hugh Reed, Col. J. F. Twitchell, of Oldtown, and Clara L. Clemens, of South Molunkus. No cards, no cake, nobody's business. Clam chowder this evening, March 22. Friends and relatives are invited."

The Duluth Morning Call says it is a shame for a city with such insignificant prospects as Duluth not to have a beautiful and attractive burying-place, and that, from its poverty in this respect, invasions from abroad may well hesitate in making Duluth their temporary home.

A philosopher hath said: He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, despatching sceptic of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

WANTED TO KNOW—if a man boasts the girl of his heart, is that a reason why he should be deserted from any but her?

LOVE.—Fontenelle describes a lover as a man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, loses possession of himself.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 13, 1871.

NO. 86

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel is being

REFITTED & FURNISHED.

now.

JOHN COCHLAE

L. BITE.. JOHN COCHLAE

WHITE & COCHRANE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN COCHLAE

WILLIAM CROMNEY,

WHOLESALE

PAPER DEALER,

And Agent for the sale of

GUNPOWDER,

Manufactured by the

ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S,

290 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN COCHLAE

CASH PAID FOR RAGS

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle, and Blasting

Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always on hand.

JOHN COCHLAE

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN COCHLAE

CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE

CHATFIELD & WOODS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale

Paper Dealers

77 28 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

JOHN COCHLAE

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

(Main Street, between Front and Second)

CINCINNATI, O.

BOARD REDUCED

TO

\$2 PER DAY.

MRS. R. THURSTON....Proprietress

Mr. T. C. GAHAGH has an interest in this house from this date. April 2nd

R. THURSTON

APRIL 15-16

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,

TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

APRIL 15-16

KENTUCKY

HIGH SCHOOL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

—

TUITION.

For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.

For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.

Payable half yearly in advance.

—

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN WALCUTT, H. L. TODD,

GRANT GREEN, THOMAS RODMAN,

J. G. DUDLEY, D. W. LINSEY,

B. B. SAYRE, W. J. CHINN,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and importers of this School, to make it the finest in the State of Kentucky, and to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill as instructors, and have the services of the best and most approved superintendents, and will be provided for pupils from a distance.

All applications for admission must be made to the President.

For information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM H. BARBEE, E. H. TAYLOR, JR., President.

APRIL 15-16

JOHN H. GRAY, Agent.

FOR SALE.

A Comfortable House and Lot

ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND

Washington street, and 200 feet on Broadway, extending to Long Lane, Also,

A GOOD BUILDING LOT,

fronting 50 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Long

Lane, 5th corner lots. For terms apply to

J. A. THOMAS.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Great Social Evils and Abuses.

WHICH INTERFERE WITH MARRIAGE

and the means of relief for the Lascivious and

Unfortunate, diseased and infirmitary. Sent in

a letter envelope, free of charge. Address, THE ARGUS, 1014 Broadway, 10th Association, New York.

16th & 17th Streets, Philadelphia Pa.

THE NEW YORK YOMAN.
THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 181

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES. To settle debts of A. R. McKee, and T. B. Gray.

CIRCUS—Hemmings and Cooper's, 20th.

DEATH OF JUDGE JNO. D. TAYLOR.

Many of the older citizens of Frankfort will be moved to learn the death of Judge John D. Taylor, of Mason. He was well known here during a service of several terms of the Legislature as a man of infinite wit and a high order of intellect. He was distinguished as a lawyer for his great familiarity with decisions of the Court of Appeals and his wonderful influence upon a jury. A few years previous to his death he had become disengaged to such an extent that no hopes were entertained for his recovery, but it proved to be only a temporary derangement, and at the time of his death, he was in full possession of his intellectual faculties. He died at Mississauga on Tuesday afternoon, of apoplexy, in his 65th year. The Bulletin says:

He was born in Washington, in this county, in 1813, and graduated at Transylvania University in 1824, competing with one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State for the highest honors of the class. He afterwards studied law with Governor John Crittenden, in Washington, Ky., and married the second daughter of the late Judge Walker Reid; was for many years associated with his father in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky from the Mason Senate District, and was chosen by the people of his native county to represent them in the present Constitution of Kentucky. This he considered his greatest honor, and often during his life referred to it with pleasure and pride.

Mr. John Lillis, the cipient custodian of the Fleetwood gardens, has placed on our table a specimen of his Early York cabbage, which we have no doubt surpasses anything of the kind grown in this climate the present season. The plant before us is 20 inches in height, having leaves sixteen inches long by ten inches wide, and quite enough to make an abundant dish for an ordinary family. Mr. Lillis says only competitor for vegetal behemoths in this section is a gardener in the employ of Col. Jno. Thompson Gray, from whom he will, no doubt, be glad to hear on the subject of Early Yorks.

ALASKA DIAMONDS. J. S. Davis has reopened at 121 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky., a new and beautiful stock of the genuine Alaska Diamond Jewelry, elaborately mounted in the newest designs in 18 carat gold, cut from Alaska Quartz, are unequalled by the grace, brilliancy, brilliancy, and durability; the best judges long deceived by them. Prices within the reach of all, being less than one-sixteenth the cost of the Bolivian Diamond. Call soon as Mr. Davis will remain but a few weeks at the above place.

PICTURES.—A sudden change in the atmosphere yesterday morning, or rather during the night previous, had an inspiring effect on the disciples of Isaak Walton and the picturesquie banks of the Kentucky were alive with fishermen. The bass and silver perch made active demonstrations everywhere, and the "takes" were unusually good. South Elkhorn has been more productive of game fish this spring than any other stream, though the sport is reported fine at the Forks.

RIVER NEWS.—The Kentucky river is in a good navigable condition. The Blue Wing No. 3 will arrive from Louisville to-day and the 4th, this pair for Louisville on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The Cincinnati packet, Dove No. 2, is due at this point on Friday, and leaves for Cincinnati on Sunday next at an early hour.

The important case of Frazier, &c., vs. G. B. Macklin, pending in the Woodford county court, was not reached during the present term, and was continued until the fall term of the court.

Commodore John S. Craman, of the United States Navy, who died in Brooklyn on Monday, entered the navy in the year 1812 and was from the State of New York. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1825, and became commander in 1841. He attained the rank of Captain in 1855, and had been a full Commodore since 1862.

PICNIC.—There will be a grand dancing picnic given for the benefit of the Catholic Church of this city at Walcutt's Woods, two miles from town, near the railroad, on Thursday, May 11th, which promises to be no less a success than a previous one given by the same management for the same indubitable purpose. Tickets, including transportation to and from grounds, \$1.

Many of our readers will learn with regret of the death of Ward Macey, which occurred at his home, in Woodford county on Friday. Mr. Macey was well known to our people, and where best known was most dear for his many good qualities of head and heart. We extend our sympathies to these dear deplorable loss.

The city council of Paris have ordered an election to be held on the 22d inst., to decide upon the proposed subscription of \$50,000 to the Frankfort, Paris, and Bayreuth Relief.

During a game of base ball on the Valley grounds in South Frankfort yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bryan, of the 4th Infantry, was struck in the eye by a fly ball, had his finger broken, notwithstanding which he continued to play until the close of the game.

The navigable portion of the Missouri river amounts in all to 3,150 miles. The channel varies from 300 to 500 yards, except in low water, when it is from 600 to 700 feet. The river and tributaries drain 518,000 square miles.

ASPARAGUS.—The best asparagus we have seen this season came from the farm of Mr. Robert M. Martin (the Peter Dudley place), about three miles from Frankfort.

IMPERFECT.—Mrs. Drusilla Clegg is making a handsome improvement in her property at Bell Point.

LETTER FROM FLEMING.—RAILROAD PROJECT—RETURNED A REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR—SENATORIAL QUESTION—JUDGE ALEXANDER—ADDEL—COL. HARGIS.

FLEMINGSBURG, March 31st, 1871.

Editor YOMAN: Monday, 27th instant, was county court day in Flemingsburg. The session was rather unfavorable for a large audience from the country; but, contrary to expectation, the session attracted a much larger crowd, especially of farmers, than the spring seed-time, if only all afford opportunity to assemble.

The sales of stock were quite lively, considering the dullness of the times and the unpopularity of money.

Marked interest was manifested by nearly all on the question of fixing the price of Flemingsburg to build a branch rail-road to the place. The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the county court, a majority of the magistrates, to pass an act, to vote the tax to build a road to intersect the main stem of the Mississippi and Lexington Railroad at the most eligible point. The opinion seems to be pretty general that the tax will be voted. Doubts, however, are entertained by some, as the electors for magistrate is shortly to be held, and the present magistrates prefer to be non-committal on the subject, fearing that an open avowal in favor of the road might prejudice the chances of reelection.

Our excellent Rep. 1st senator, Col. Frank Davis, was not in town. All regretted his absence. His appearance among his fellow-citizens would have been cheering as an April shower.

Our Senator, Judge Alexander, however, was present in W. Va. with the people in his usual suitable attire, and, as I see him to be highly popular. By the way, many persons hold Judge Alexander to be a candidate for reelection to the State Senate. There can be no doubt that he is popular with the masses, and could easily obtain the nomination if he desired it. But Judge Alexander positively declines to enter the field a second time. He prefers to resume the practice of his profession, and would, in all probability, go down to his own assertions, declining the nomination even if there were no other aspirant for the position. I believe, from what I can find, that it would give general satisfaction in this portion of the State if the Magistrate would consent in Judge Alexander's nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Capitol 120.—An act for the benefit of common schools in Kentucky. Approved February 17, 1871.

§ 1. Act enacted as follows:

§ 1. Act enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be, and is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the Auditor, and later payment on the reports of the amount so levied in districts hereafter to be named: *Frankfort*, 1st, what payment he is to be paid districts out of 3/4 of the profits for the school year ending June 30, 1871, which may remain to the credit of the counties respectively in which said districts lie, out of the surplus bond fund belonging to said counties, and at a rate, per child, not exceeding the rate which payment was made out of the revenue of the school for the year preceding for which the school reports have been made: *Frankfort*: 2d. That payment shall not exceed, have been made for said districts: *Poston*, 3d. That for each of 81/2 months as were taught less than the time specified by law, payment shall be made only for the time taught which they were taught, and provided, that, first, the reports for said districts, duly made out, shall have been received by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the first day of July, 1871; previous to which date he is to call for the list of districts herein named, and to report and partly certify according with the provisions of Poston, and, in his judgment, entitled to a share.

Capitol 121.—An act for the benefit of common schools.

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Capitol 130.—An act for the benefit of common schools.

Passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be, and is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the Auditor, and later payment on the reports of the amount so levied in districts hereafter to be named: *Frankfort*, 1st, what payment he is to be paid districts out of 3/4 of the profits for the school year ending June 30, 1871, which may remain to the credit of the counties respectively in which said districts lie, out of the surplus bond fund belonging to said counties, and at a rate, per child, not exceeding the rate which payment was made out of the revenue of the school for the year preceding for which the school reports have been made: *Frankfort*: 2d. That payment shall not exceed, have been made for said districts: *Poston*, 3d. That for each of 81/2 months as were taught less than the time specified by law, payment shall be made only for the time taught which they were taught, and provided, that, first, the reports for said districts, duly made out, shall have been received by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the first day of July, 1871; previous to which date he is to call for the list of districts herein named, and to report and partly certify according with the provisions of Poston, and, in his judgment, entitled to a share.

Capitol 131.—An act for the benefit of common schools.

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Capitol 132.—An act for the benefit of common schools.

Passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be, and is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the Auditor, and later payment on the reports of the amount so levied in districts hereafter to be named: *Frankfort*, 1st, what payment he is to be paid districts out of 3/4 of the profits for the school year ending June 30, 1871, which may remain to the credit of the counties respectively in which said districts lie, out of the surplus bond fund belonging to said counties, and at a rate, per child, not exceeding the rate which payment was made out of the revenue of the school for the year preceding for which the school reports have been made: *Frankfort*: 2d. That payment shall not exceed, have been made for said districts: *Poston*, 3d

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Bows and their Young.

A recent writer says: Costiveness and its accompanying evils are the main cause of bows destroying their young—and proper food is the preventive and cure.

I have never known a sow to eat her pigs in Autumn, when running at large, with plenty of green food; but with hardly any exception, sows littering in the spring are troubled with costiveness, which is frequently so severe as to be accompanied by inflamed eyes, great restlessness, and other signs of suffering. This restlessness sometimes increases until it amounts to frenzy. I have had them to become so savage as to attack me fiercely, though at other times perfectly gentle. If not stopped, this frenzy may increase with the pains of labor, and the sow will then destroy her young, or any other living thing within her reach. Cure the costiveness, and this restlessness and irritation will be cured; and if she was a good-natured sow, she will become quiet and gentle again.

Green food is the cure. As it is usually scarce at this season, you ought to provide for the emergency by saving roots to feed to them. Formerly I used potatoes for this purpose; but since the potato rot commenced I have used sugar beets, and always have some on hand to feed to my sows for several weeks before they come in. They are very fond of them, and eat them greedily raw. A half-peck or more in a day, with little other food, will keep a sow in the finest condition. Potatoes are as good, and carrots, parsnips, mangold wort or turnips, will do, but it may be necessary to boil them and mix them with other food. If you have no roots of any kind, you must resort to sulphur, and give a large tablespoonful twice or three times a week for several weeks before littering. Give also a little charcoal occasionally, and always be kind and gentle to them, and they will never attempt to kill their pigs.

A common mistake is to move the sow to another pen, shortly before she litters. This is very irritating to her. She should be separated from the others, and moved to her new quarters several weeks before her time is out. She must be sheltered, and a week before she litters, supplied with all the straw she will want, which will be better for being short. After this her nest must not be molested, and she ought not to be disturbed in any way, as it is the nature of all animals to seek privacy at this period. Hogs are more true to their time than other animals, and rarely vary more than a day or two.

But if you want to be sure to lose your pigs, feed your sow on corn and cob-meal. This will make her very costive, fed without much other food. Then, when she is sick and feverish, and consequently cross, irritate her yet more by driving her from the nest she has become accustomed to, then let the boy tease and abuse her every day, and if the poor, indolent animal does not destroy her young at first as they are born, it will not be your fault.

Rural New Yorker.

Sensation Wood.

Small pieces of non-resinous wood may be perfectly seasoned by boiling four or five hours. Sash-frames of Spanish chestnut have been "wedged up" within six weeks of the tree being felled, which have stood to admiration. The boiling seems to take the sap out of the wood, which shrinks nearly one tenth in the process. It is also well worth knowing that trees felled whilst in full leaf in June or July, and allowed to lie with their tops and tops on till every leaf has fallen, are then very nearly dry, as the leaves will not drop off themselves till they have drawn up and exhausted all the sap in the tree. The time required is from a month to six weeks, according as the weather is dry or moist. Trees so treated will never push again, or show leaves, as the stocks of winter-tender timber invariably do if allowed to die, and thus prove that they have lost that vitality which the latter retains. The floor of a mill will last longer if treated and cut up and put in place in less than a month after the leaves fall, has never shown the slightest symptom of shrinkage or other indication of not being perfectly seasoned. —*The Cabinet Worker.*

HOW COFFEE IS CULTIVATED.—The manner of cultivating the coffee plant varies but little in the several Central American States.

The coffee beans are first planted in hot beds, from which they sprout, and shoot up five or six inches high, when they are transplanted and taken to the fields which have been prepared to receive them. There the young sprouts are planted anew, in rows, with a space of from four to six feet between each plant. For two years they need no more, except an occasional plowing out of the weeds which spring up around them. The third year the plant is from three to four feet high, and commences to bear, producing about a pound of coffee fruit. Each year adds to the size and productiveness of the tree, till it reaches about ten feet in height, after which it gives a produce of from 20 to 30 pounds of green fruit.

The coffee fruit resembles in shape, size, and color, a plum cranberry, and grows clinging closely to the small, lateral branches of the tree. On some plantations the trees are dwarfed, for the double purpose of increasing the fruitage and facilitating picking.

The time for picking the crop ranges from December to March. When the fruit is ripe, all hands are employed—men, women, and children—and as fast as picked the berries are sent to the mills.

CHARCOAL FOR HORSES' WIND.—Many years ago I remember a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man for keeping hunters, at Croydon. The horse was very much affected in the winter, and could hardly move from distress. In a very few days this animal did its regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to itself. Tar-water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in powder is more easily given than tar-water. I have tried it with most beneficial effect, and I think it stands to reason the removal of noxious gases and flatulence from the stomach of the horse must improve his wind and condition. Tar is frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic disease of the respiratory organs; but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal (carbon). —*London Field.*

ALL preachers are not alike. Some, and let us hope the most of them, practice in conformity to what they preach. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, Presbyterian pastor at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, is no ardent advocate of temperance, and carries his convictions to such an extent that when the subscription books for his support were opened, he instructed the deacons as follows: To receive no subscriptions from families any part of whose income is derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors; to mark all such subscriptions as bad, and charge the same to his account; and, if the amount allowed him as salary could not be raised from other sources, the salary might be reduced just so much as the subscriptions from these doubtful persons amounted to.

ENGLISH BISCUIT.—Mix the flour with the butter, make milk warm and sweeten with sugar, pour it gradually into the batter paste, dissolve the tartar in half a teaspoonful of cold water, and add to the mixture, working the paste to a good consistency, roll out and into small biscuits; bake in a quick oven directly after they are made.

HOMINY CAKES.—One pint of boiled hominy well mashed; one half pint of sifted flour; one egg; one tablespoonful of melted butter; sweet milk enough to make a rather thin batter; a teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of soda, sifted with the flour, and two of cream of tartar. Drop the batter small on griddle.

WALKER SILK.—It may be rendered nearly as beautiful as when new by sponging the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue; then iron on the wrong side.

Intelligent pet: "Ma, dear, what do they play the organ so loud for when 'church' is over?" Is it to wake us up?

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.
Attorney General—JOHN ROUMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.
Quartermaster General—FAVETTE HEWITT.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. L. MAJOR.
Public Bidder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PETERS, and W. LINDSAY.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVAL.

CITY DIRECTORY.
Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYRS.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.

Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEENE, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.

Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Presiding Judge—Hon. W. PAYSON.

Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.

Clerk—JOSEPH ROBINSON.

Judge—ROBERT W. LAWLER.

Assessor—PETER JETT.

Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court Clerks Third Monday in February and last Monday in August, Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. N. THOMSON.

Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.

County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

FRANKLIN COUNTY QUARTERLY COURT—Holds Term on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Geo. W. Gwin—Second

Monday in March, June, September, and December. Dabney Todd—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Wm. F. Bacon, Constable.

Second District, H. B. Innis—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September 1st, October, George W. Howe—On Saturday after the 2nd Monday in March, June, September, and December. Joel S. McWay, Constable.

Third District, William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. L. L. Sullivan—Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Thomas T. Polgrave, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S. C. T. T. Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediate after morning service.

Sunday School—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9 1/2 A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, DD., Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor

Sunday services—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. L. YOUNG.

Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10 1/2 A. M.

Divine service every morning at 7.

ASCENSION CHURCH, T. E. T. Rector

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 1/2 A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D., Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL KNOWN AND APPRECIATED IN THIS COMMUNITY) especially commend it for the above uses.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12

and adjacent Residences a store-room by 20.

to 20'-two stories high with a two-story stable attached. Equire of

R. A. BRAWNER, Frankfort.

June 28th.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP-

PER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

from two years old down, which he offers for

sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

Aug 15th.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

Reward.

\$1,000 For any case of Blind Bleeding

Itching, or Ulcerated Piles, etc.

See Dr. B. Murray & Co., Frankfort.

and nothing else, and curd cases of over twenty

years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 in

Laboratory, 142 Franklin street, Frankfort.

Sept 22-1st.

NEW BACON!

BACON

WALKER STEPHENS!

DESIDES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he has

an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON

of his own curing, and which he can recommend as a superior article. This good Bacon can be had at his meat store, on St. Clair street, under Commonwealth office.

GROCERY AND EA. STORE.

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

dec 15 1871.

WARNER'S PIL E REMEDY.

Warner's Pil E Remedy has never failed from even once to cure the very worst cases of Ulcers, Ulcers, Ulcers, or Ulcers. Those who are afflicted and are unable to get their Druggist and get Warner's Pil E Remedy, call on their Doctor and get Warner's Pil E Remedy. Those who are afflicted and are unable to get their Druggist and get Warner's Pil E Remedy, call on their Doctor and get Warner's Pil E Remedy. Those who are afflicted and are unable to get their Druggist and get Warner's Pil E Remedy, call on their Doctor and get Warner's Pil E Remedy. Those who are afflicted and are unable to get their Druggist and get Warner's Pil E Remedy, call on their Doctor and get Warner's Pil E Remedy. Those who are afflicted and are